

# THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

VOLUME XIV.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 7, 1882.

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## A FEDERAL BAR BILL ENGAGES THE ATTENTION OF THE REPRESENTATIVES.

The Yorktown Circular on Criticism of the Economic Bill sent to Congress for Cigar Tax by Mr. Lowell, upon the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty.

The Senate on the Army Bill. The entire clause clause retained in the Bill.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—In the house, Mr. Kelly, of Pennsylvania, chairman of the committee on ways and means, submitted the report of that committee upon the resolution offered by Mr. White, of Kentucky, relating to the passage of a bill extending the bonded period for distilled spirits. Ordered printed and laid on the table. Mr. Ramsey, of Massachusetts, from the committee on elections, submitted a report upon the contested election case of Witherspoon vs. Davidson, from the first congressional district of Florida, granting the contestant leave to withdraw his contest. Laid on the table. Mr. Washburn, of Minnesota, from the committee on commerce, reported a bill authorizing the New Orleans and Northeastern railroad company to construct a bridge across the Pearl river and Lake Ponchartrain. House calendar.

Mr. White, of Kentucky, asked immediate consideration of the report of the ways and means committee upon his resolution in regard to Commissioner Raum and the whisky bill. He characterized the report as a whitewashing of Raum and his conduct. It was not in order at the present time to consider the report of the committee on ways and means.

THE YORKTOWN BAR BILL.

The house on the 5th inst. went into committee on the whole on the general deficiency appropriation bill. The item of \$22,328 to meet the liabilities incurred by the Yorktown centennial commission, was objected to by several members who condemned the extravagance of the enterprisers of our foreign government. Some others who declared that it was an unseasonable expense for congress to stand and criticize the expense of the party entertainment offered to the representatives of the French people. Mr. Cobb, of Indiana, sent to the clerk's desk and had read the bill for wines, liquors and cigar tax in the committee, announced to the Yorktown commissioners. Mr. Dingell of Maine, opposed the appropriation, and charged that a free bar had been kept upon the boat which carried visitors to Yorktown, and protested in the name of his constituents against saddling upon the tax payers of the country so much as the one rail, inured under the form of exhibition, welcome to two representatives of France. Mr. Tucker, of Virginia, thought it unseemly that congress should haggle and quibble over the payment of bills contracted for the entertainment of the foreign guests of the government. The Yorktown commissioners had been gentlemen of established character. Suppose a guest had asked one of them for some campaign would it have been honorable for him to reply, "We can't give you any more; the appropriation is exhausted. We are in the habit of drinking whisky, and if you want to drink champagne you can go home."

Mr. Robinson, of New York—Does the gentleman mean to say that all the champagne was swallowed by the guests? Mr. Tucker—No, sir; and if we let a Frenchman drink alone without drinking in health we will be blackguards. [Laughter.] My friend seems to be jealous, for some that representative of the British flag took a drink. [Laughter.] Mr. Robinson—I believe it was turned into a British saturnalia, and the flag that we thought we had buried from memory of the Conqueror was dug up and put in the place in which the American flag ought to have waved.

Mr. Tucker—I think it was time when American and Britisher ought to have drunk wine across the bloody chasm. I do not keep up sentiments of hate for our hundred years. In making the Yorktown commissioners come to make the appropriation without any further quibbling. After some further debate, (in which it was declared that the bill referred to had already been paid), Mr. Cobb moved to strike out the clause. Rejected. After considering four of the sixty-three pages of the bill the committee voted to adjourn.

## THE CLAYTON-BULWER TREATY. The Correspondence Between Frelinghuysen and Granville Published.

Washington, June 6.—A copy of the dispatch from Secretary Frelinghuysen to Minister Lowell, upon the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, was received by the senate to-day. The dispatch acknowledges the receipt, through Mr. Sackville West, of two dispatches from Lord Granville, in regard to the treaty, and states that he has been instructed by the president to transmit the opinions expressed in this country regarding the traditional continental policy of the United States in connection with the Isthmus for vessels of all dimensions and every character, would expose our western coast to attack by pirates, and that our isolation, thus obliging us to increase our defenses and possibly compel us, contrary to our traditions, to take an active interest in the affairs of European nations. Lord Granville, in his dispatch of November 10, states that the position of Great Britain and the United States in reference to the canal is determined by the Clayton-Bulwer treaty of 1850: "And that her majesty's government rely with confidence upon the observance of all engagements of that treaty." An important object which the United States had in view in this treaty was to dispossess Great Britain of its colonies in Central America, and the United States was anxious that Great Britain should not extend either its occupation or threatening military or naval strategic points along their American frontier. To assure this, the parties agreed to jointly defend the canal, not to exercise dominion over any fortify or colonize Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Mosquito coast, or any part of Central America. Great Britain, however, exercises dominion over the Belize or the British Honduras, and the impression prevails that the conclusion of the treaty of 1850, English privileges in the territory of the neighboring republics and occupy land which belongs to one of the two republics, but over which the government of her majesty assumes to exercise control. This provision of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty is not provision for the independence of Central America, but rather for the protection of the British colonies and dependencies. Clayton answered, under date of July 4, 1850, that he so understood, but he must not be understood to either affirm or deny the British title thereto. Each of these declarations was made after the conclusion of the treaty by the joint action of the president and the secretary of state, and was not made to, or accepted by, them.

The United States have never given their assent to this conversion of the British "settlement" in Central America, under Spanish-American sovereignty, into a British "possession" with British sovereignty. The parties to the Clayton-Bulwer treaty were not in agreement as to what would be done with the remainder of her majesty's government that did not appear to be in the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. The small advance asked would diminish the dividends somewhat, but would not more than the amount that can afford.

WISCONSIN.

Correspondence New York Herald.

As I have steadily insisted from the first,

that there is no unanimity among the manufacturers, and as further proof of that assertion I give the opinion of Mr. W. O. Potter, an iron man of great prominence and known to be a member of the trade, as follows:

"The inhabitants have spread into the territory of the neighboring republics and occupy land which belongs to one of the two republics, but over which the government of her majesty assumes to exercise control.

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ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

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ATLANTA, GA., JUNE 7, 1882.

The signal service bureau report indicates for today, for the south Atlantic states, generally fair weather, except local rains in the southern portion, winds shifting to north and east, stationary or a slight rise in barometer, nearly stationary temperature.

As a quondam citizen of the United States, and as a great friend of liberty, Garibaldi well deserves the tribute to his memory which Mr. Kasson has introduced into congress.

Three hundred men are now engaged in picking peaches on one farm at Griffin, and will continue to pick them until the middle of July. Could there be a stronger proof of the strength of middle Georgia?

GIVING A DINNER to convicts, as the Pickens county people did last week, is by no means the worst thing that could be done for them. On the contrary, the influence of such things does the convicts more good than a year's punishment.

SURELY NO ONE can say that Guitteau fails to avoid his end by his counsel's action. Mr. Reed has the most thankless task that a lawyer could well undertake. He has left no stone unturned to free his client, and his painstaking care and strong work have been expended in a hopeless cause and one worthy of a better end.

ALBANY is determined to keep up with the procession. Foreign capital having failed to flow in rapidly enough to construct a thirty thousand dollar cotton seed oil factory, native energy enough has been developed to ensure the building of a five barrel factory. The water of Albany's artesian well surely must have an invigorating effect.

MR. KEIFER has more need of a sergeant-at-arms than all of his predecessors ever had. It has been rare in American history that a speaker has not been able to secure or restore order by the mere execution of personal dignity and power. Keifer, however, has neither dignity, power, or any other attribute which fits him for his place, and has to rely on the force at his command, which he too often does, as in the case of Mr. White, of Kentuck.

The affidavit of the business manager of THE CONSTITUTION, to which the Charleston News and Courier refers, was made in 1880, instead of 1881, as we erroneously stated yesterday. To its figures, therefore, should be added the accessions of two entire subscription seasons. The matter can, however, be stated in a nutshell. We are prepared to prove by the books of THE CONSTITUTION that the average circulation of the daily edition exceeds "6,000 or 7,000 copies," which the News and Courier says is "enormous for a southern newspaper." We are also prepared to show by indubitable evidence that the Sunday edition of THE CONSTITUTION is considerably more than 10,000 copies. No other paper in the gulf or western states can match these figures, the New Orleans Times-Democrat excepted, and we do not know that our New Orleans contemporary can do it.

ATLANTA'S first art loan exhibition of consequence should be made as comprehensive as possible. The city is too new for its inhabitants to possess well-stored galleries such as citizens of complete leisure and luxury can possess; but nearly everyone has some artistic taste which is displayed in one form or another. In order to know in what direction Atlanta's art taste lies, and how much art culture there is here, such an exhibition as the Young Men's Christian association is about to have should err on the side of anything rather than that of selection. Of course absolute rubbish is out of the question; but far other work there should be given ample space. If the ladies who have so many of them studied and practiced China painting in the last year should unite in putting one or more examples of their handiwork that too would be of special interest. By all means let us make the exhibition a success.

The congressional elections of this year cannot be approximately forecasted by the way taken because of redistricting or the refusal to redistrict in states that were advantageously affected by the new apportionment. Sixteen states in all have been redistricted, namely: Mississippi, Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri, Tennessee, Texas, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Ohio, New Hampshire, Nebraska, Minnesota, Michigan, Massachusetts, Iowa, and Illinois—sixteen in all, nine of the number being northern, and seven southern states. Alabama, Colorado, Connecticut, Indiana, Delaware, Florida, Nevada, Oregon, Rhode Island and New Jersey were not affected by the new deal, while Vermont, which loses a member, has been divided into two districts. We thus have the status of new representation in twenty-seven states defined, leaving eleven unaccounted for. Of this number Maine, Arkansas, Georgia, New York, California, Kansas, North Carolina and Pennsylvania will elect the members they gain on general tickets, and Louisiana, South Carolina and Virginia may be redistricted before November.

Mr. Tucker, of Virginia, makes the old and stereotyped plea of stinginess to the objection of certain self-respecting congressmen who denounce the outrageous gorging bill of six and a half thousand dollars which has to be paid for the Yorktown junket. The centennial was started by southern men, and was held on southern soil. Southern newspapers can therefore denounce the attempt

to extort the payment of a long continued congressional drunken debauch.

It is preposterous to put the expense on the French guests' shoulders. Mr. Tucker knows very well that beer, running all over a New York excursion barge, and gallons of whisky, are not exactly the drinks which were furnished to Frenchmen. The bill should not be paid. It is an imposition and a fraud to attempt to make the tax payers suffer. It is not the amount that is important, but congressional "drunks" have been so common of late that it is time to remonstrate.

A PERTINENT QUESTION.

The Macon Telegraph will agree with us that the harmony of the democratic party is the main thing to be considered just now. It opposes Mr. Stephens, because it says he will divide the democratic party. The only way for the party to be divided is for certain elements to bolt the convention and fight the democratic nominee.

If there is any one who intends making such a bolt it is but fair that the party should know it in advance. We say frankly that THE CONSTITUTION will not do it, but that it will abide the verdict of the convention. Mr. Stephens has said with equal frankness that he will bow his illustrious head to the convention and accept its decree as final. There will be no bolting from our side of the house.

Will the Telegraph bolt? Will it help divide the party? Will it submit to the will of the democratic party as expressed by the convention, or will it set up its judgment against that of the party?

We respectfully ask for an explicit answer to this inquiry. We have answered explicitly on our own part. Mr. Stephens has answered explicitly for his party. We trust the Telegraph will answer promptly. It gives about six columns a day to politics. It can surely find space for one line on this special point.

While we thus urge it to give us an answer, we do not presume to hint what its answer should be. But we are entitled to an answer. Because an answer either way would clear up the situation.

1. If the Telegraph will not submit to the verdict of the convention, it should not go into the convention. It should not help make a compact that it is determined to disregard. The democratic masses should have notice that it intends to bolt if the convention don't act to suit its views. This once known it will not be able to do much harm.

2. If the Telegraph agrees to abide the action of the convention, then there will be no division. Surely the Telegraph is the most violent and bitter opponent to Mr. Stephens in the state. No one can exceed it in determined opposition. Now, if the Telegraph says it will support Mr. Stephens if he is nominated, then surely not be found a single democrat who will bolt his nomination. If the Telegraph will take him after the fust it has made, no one else can fail to do so.

It will thus be seen that in either event the answer of the Telegraph will be useful to us and to the party. We trust it will favor us with an early reply. It has charged THE CONSTITUTION and Mr. Stephens indirectly with an attempt to "bolt" the party. We say distinctly, and so does Mr. Stephens, that we will let the party "bolt" us. Whatever it does we will submit. Will the Telegraph say as much? Or does it intend to try to "bolt" the party by setting up its own judgment against the will of the party as expressed by over three hundred representative delegates?

COMPARATIVE RATES OF WAGES.

The bureau of statistics has recently furnished some valuable statistics in regard to the relative rates of wages in this country, Great Britain, France and Germany. The pamphlet in question is full of interesting facts. It is shown that workmen employed in the boiling of iron in Pittsburgh received in 1878 \$5 a ton, whereas in Staffordshire and at Warrington, England, boilers received only \$1.79 a ton. Mr. Joseph D. Weeks, of Pittsburgh, is confident that the average earnings in the iron industry are fully twice as great at Pittsburgh as in Staffordshire or at Warrington.

The esteemed contemporaries already alluded to quote these sentiments and declare that greater inconsistency was never seen in the world than that which exists between our position and our position now. And yet every thoughtful person who gives the matter any attention will see that there is no inconsistency involved. We have quoted what THE CONSTITUTION said, not from our own files, but from extracts that appear in some of our esteemed contemporaries. If the reader will take the trouble to go over them again he will perceive that THE CONSTITUTION made its threatened opposition to Mr. Stephens contingent upon his acceptance of the nomination of the independents in June. We informed him that no man bearing the standard of the coalition can carry the standard of the democratic party. Under the same circumstances, we should feel called upon to make the same declarations to-day. Mr. Stephens has not accepted any independent nomination; he is not carrying the standard of the coalition. He has responded promptly and unequivocally to every demand made by THE CONSTITUTION in behalf of the democratic organization. He has not only not accepted any coalition nomination, he has declared that unless he is nominated by the democrats in convention assembled, he will not be candidate for governor at all. This declaration is in the nature of a pledge. It is a solemn assurance that the oldest and most famous of southern statesmen believes in the efficacy and efficiency of the democratic organization, and as such, (considering all the circumstances) it is the severest blow that the spirit and purpose of independence has ever received in Georgia.

We are willing to leave it to any fair-minded person if there is any inconsistency threatening to oppose Mr. Stephens when there were vague rumors to the effect that he would be the candidate of the independents, and in supporting him after he has given the only pledge that could be exacted from any candidate, namely: that he will submit his claims to a democratic nomination and abide the result. So far as the people of Georgia are concerned, they have never asked for a test to be applied to Mr. Stephens's democracy, but since a test has been applied, and since Mr. Stephens has met it so promptly and so fully, it is arrant folly for any newspaper in Georgia to attempt to throw doubt on the distinguished Georgian's position by declaring that THE CONSTITUTION is inconsistent.

There is hardly any doubt that this charge of inconsistency grows out of a confusion of terms as well as a confusion of facts, due to the statement that Mr. Stephens would not reject the recommendation of the independents. It appears that a few ambitious gentlemen, calling themselves independents, rented space somewhere in the neighborhood of the Markham house and issued an address to the people recommending that they vote for Mr. Stephens. Does this make Mr. Stephens an independent? Would any other democrat

tire detail of the management of operatives, and of the treatment of material in the various processes of manufacture.

While most of the information presented is conflicting and inaccurate, yet it cannot be denied that the earnings of skilled laborers in the United States exceed the wages of skilled laborers in the countries of Europe, in a much higher degree than the earnings of unskilled laborers in the United States exceed the earnings of unskilled laborers in Europe. This is a fact of national interest, as it indicates that there is a greater stimulus to higher attainment in mechanical employment in the United States than in Europe.

There is not much in the pamphlet to show the relative cost of living. Mr. Wright does endeavor to prove that the net income per week of a Massachusetts weaver is \$2.08 more than his brother in Lancashire earns, and that a Massachusetts spinner has for sundries and clothing each week \$5.79, while a Blackburn spinner only \$2.98. In each case the children are taken into consideration.

Mr. Swank furnishes a statement of wages paid in the iron and steel industries of this country in 1880. The 140,073 persons who were employed in 1880 were paid \$5,476,785 as wages, or an average of \$39.51 for the year for each person.

What Mr. Bancroft has attempted to do in this volume, which are supplementary to his history, is to trace the formation of the federal constitution from its origin to its establishment by the inauguration of its president. The venerable historian is what is known as a Jacksonian democrat, and his method of stating facts is certain to be challenged sooner or later by republican statesmen of the Chicago type; but his narrative will be more welcome to those who desire merely an impartial statement of facts. We regret the lack of space which prevents us from giving such a review of this work as its interest demands. It may be well, however, to present one or two extracts of more than ordinary importance. With respect to the relations between the states, and the federal government, and the relations of the constitution to the states, and the United States are not antagonists; the states in the union form the federal republic; and the system can have life and health and strength and beauty only by their harmonious action. In short, the constitution knows nothing of the United States, or states, or nation, but to adjust the parts harmoniously to organized unity. Impair the rights of any part and disease enters the veins of the whole. That there may be life in the whole there must be healthy life in every part. The United States are the states in union; these are so wrought into the constitution that the one cannot perish without the other. Is it asked, Who is the sovereign of the United States? The words sovereign and subjects are unknown to the constitution. There is no place for princes with unlimited power, or conquering cities, or feudal chiefs, or privileged aristocracies, ruling absolutely with their correlative vassals or subjects. The people of the United States have declared in their constitution that the law alone is supreme, and have defined that supreme law. Is it asked, Who are the people of the United States that instituted the general government? The federal convention and the constitution answer that it is the concurring people of the several states. The constitution is constantly under guard against permitting the action of the aggregate mass as a unit, lest the whole people, once accustomed to acting together as an individual, might forget the existence of the states, and the states now in union succumb to centralization and absorption. The people of the state demanded a federal convention to form the constitution; the congress of the federated voting states authorized that federal convention, the federal convention was like to states, by the action of the aggregate mass as a unit, least the whole people, once accustomed to acting together as an individual, might forget the existence of the states, and the states now in union succumb to centralization and absorption. The people of the state demanded a federal convention to form the constitution; the congress of the federated voting states authorized that federal convention, the federal convention was like to states, by the action of the aggregate mass as a unit, least the whole people, once accustomed to acting together as an individual, might forget the existence of the states, and the states now in union succumb to centralization and absorption. 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## A BRILLIANT ENTERTAINMENT.

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## FORTUNE'S FAVORITES!

Who They Are, Where They Live, and to What Extent She Blesses Them. The Wonderful Record of the Past Year.

A partial list of the prizes paid by the Louisiana State Lottery Company during the year ending May, 1882, together with the names and addresses given to the Company by the holders, omitting those who received the amounts.

Recruits for the amounts are on file at the office of the Company.

DRAWING OF JUNE 14, 1881.

Alexander B. McCroskey, Somerville, Tenn.—\$500.00

John Hale, P. O. Box 219, New York City—\$10,000.00

Salomon Apfel, 57 W. 8th st., Cincinnati—\$5,000.00

William F. McCaffrey, 62 Monroe st., New York City—\$5,000.00

W. G. Pendleton, 12 Bradley st., New London—\$5,000.00

J. A. Mathews, 25 West Chestnut st., Louisville, Ky.—\$5,000.00

Charles Brown, Gor 6th and Kentucky st., Quincy, Ill.—\$5,000.00

James D. Cottingham, 238 Light st., Baltimore, Md.—\$5,000.00

Sam'l L. Sharp, 106 Castle St., Boston, Mass.—\$5,000.00

W. G. Pendleton, 12 Bradley st., New London—\$5,000.00

J. A. Mathews, 25 West Chestnut st., Louisville, Ky.—\$5,000.00

John Kitee, 35 Walmarst, Cincinnati, O.—\$5,000.00

H. C. Chapman, 41 River st., Cambridgeport, Mass.—\$5,000.00

DRAWING OF JULY 14, 1881.

P. S. Kearney, Tailor, with Warner & Scarles, Vicksbury, Miss.—\$15,000.00

James E. Webb, Gay st., Worcester, Pa.—\$15,000.00

John Bentz, 7 Hope st., Utica, New York—\$10,000.00

Paid National Bank of Dallas, Texas—\$10,000.00

Sam'l L. Sharp, 106 Castle St., Boston, Mass.—\$10,000.00

W. G. Pendleton, 12 Bradley st., New London—\$10,000.00

DRAWING OF AUGUST 9, 1881.

Felix D. Lester, M. & O. R. R. shops, Jackson, Tenn.—\$15,000.00

George W. Barkdull, 623 Cherry st., Norristown, Pa.—\$15,000.00

William H. Shaw, Lakeside Foundry, Chicago, Ill.—\$15,000.00

Mrs. C. H. Moore, New York City—\$15,000.00

D. M. Mack, New York City—\$15,000.00

Charles A. Birch, New York City—\$15,000.00

John C. Morris, 120 Magazine st., New Orleans, La.—\$15,000.00

Henry Ziemer, 210 New York, N. Y.—\$15,000.00

A. J. Pier, 200 Broad St., New York City—\$15,000.00

John T. Bowden, 59 Tremont, Boston, Mass.—\$15,000.00

DRAWING OF SEPTEMBER 13, 1881.

John Connors, Engineer L. & N. R. I., Memphis, Tenn.—\$15,000.00

John C. D. McRae, 110 W. 32d st., New York City—\$15,000.00

John C. D. McRae, collected through First National Bank, Albany, N. Y.—\$15,000.00

A. P. King, 200 Broadway, New York City—\$15,000.00

Emily M. Flagg, 257 Myrtle, Brooklyn, N. Y.—\$15,000.00

E. J. Short, Warsaw Ind.—\$15,000.00

DRAWING OF OCTOBER 11, 1881.

Augustus De Grummond, 488 M. st., Washington, D. C.—\$15,000.00

M. Schmidt, 240 W. 32d st., New York City—\$15,000.00

J. Russell, 120 W. 32d st., New York City—\$15,000.00

Edwin M. Foster, Emmittsburg, Md.—\$15,000.00

John E. Foster, 101 Christopher st., New York City—\$15,000.00

First National Bank, 75 First, New Orleans, La.—\$15,000.00

W. F. Jacobs, Warrenton, Mo.—\$15,000.00

W. F. Jacobs, collected through George H. Thread, 26 Royal st., New York City—\$15,000.00

P. T. Simpson, 61 Royal st., New Orleans, La.—\$15,000.00

George A. Bright, Carmi, Ill.—\$15,000.00

James C. Casey, New York City—\$15,000.00

A. M. Davis, 220 North St., Georgetown, S. C.—\$15,000.00

D. C. Davis, 220 North St., Georgetown, S. C.—\$15,000.00

John H. Skidmore, 39 Cross st., (Charleston), Boston, Mass.—\$15,000.00

DRAWING OF NOVEMBER 8, 1881.

John T. Garvin, M. H. R. Station, Bartlett, Ill.—\$15,000.00

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HUMPHREYS CASTLEMAN  
BROKER  
AND DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF  
STOCKS and BONDS

Will Pay the Highest Market Price  
Office, No. 10 East Alabama St.  
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.  
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## FINANCE AND COMMERCE

## BONDS, STOCKS AND MONEY.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,  
ATLANTA, JUN 6, 1882.

NEW YORK, June 6—11:00 a.m.—The stock market opened irregular but in the main  $\frac{1}{2}\%$  per cent lower than yesterday; close, the latter for cotton \$1.00; St. Paul \$1.00; New Orleans \$1.00; and cotton \$1.00 per cent higher. In every trade a generally strong tone prevailed and advanced  $\frac{1}{2}\%$  per cent. Louisville and Nashville, New Jersey Central, and New York were leading in the movement, while Colorado Coal sold down 2% per cent to 42%. Subsequently the market became more active, and closed at 42% to 43% in all places in which a Union command and Nashville and St. Paul commands, and prices were most conspicuous.

NEW YORK, June 6—Navy—Stocks active. Money & Exchange 45%; short 48%. State Bonds active. Governments irregular.

Kreween—Exchanges 45%; government irregular. Navy & Exchange 45%; 48%; 48%; Money 25%; 35%; State Bonds active.

sub-treasury balances.

Gold 35%; 40%; 40%; currency \$4 50; 400.

Stocks closed irregular and in the main lower.

Aia, Class A to 20%—Mon. & Tues. 45;

Class B 45%; Tues. 45%; Thurs. 45%;

Class C 45%; Pitts. & Co. 45%;

Cleve. & N. W. 45%; B. & L. 45%;

Art. Federated 45%; Rock Island 25%;

East Tenn. & R. 45%; S.C. can. brown 100;

St. R. & P. 45%; Wash. & L. 45%;

Louis. Central 45%; Wash. & G. 45%;

Lake Shore 45%; Western Union 81;

Lou. & Nash 45%; Bid.

PARIS, June 6—2 p.m.—Rentes 35¢. 30c.

## THE COTTON MARKET

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,  
Atlanta, June 6, 1882.

New York—The cotton market opened steady for future deliveries, the early months showing an advance of 60 points. During the morning the market moved upward a few points, but later in the day the strength gave way resulting in a slight decline. At the close prices were higher under a steady tone. Spots are firmer and reasonably active and tending upwards; middling 128-1/2.

Net receipts for three days 8,522 bales, against 16,750 bales last year; exports 15,856 bales; last year 19,478 bales; stock 47,493 bales; last year 55,890 bales.

We give the opening and closing quotations of cotton futures to-day:

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Feb. 5...11 20 11 11 Feb. 6...11 20 11

March 5...11 20 11 11 March 6...11 20 11

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May 5...11 20 11 11 May 6...11 20 11

June 5...11 20 11 11 June 6...11 20 11

July 5...11 20 11 11



## CITY NEWS.

THE REGULAR RECORD OF CURRENT LOCAL EVENTS.

The Day's Events in Pictures &c. The Record of the Courts, the Barrooms and Hotels—Real Estate Operations—Inventions—Innovations—Gossip of all Kinds.

There is a demand for brick.

Fruit is becoming plentiful.

Yesterday was sheriff's day.

Drives were numerous yesterday.

The city council will meet to-night.

Atlanta's brass band is coming.

Harris and Clayton in "Unkissed Kisses."

The county commissioners will meet to-day.

Quite a crowd went to New Holland yesterday.

Everybody favors a fourth of July celebration.

Tickets to Wild Oscar going fast at Phillips & Crew's.

Paving is being put down on the east side of Pryor street.

Every train that comes to Atlanta brings carloads of peaches.

A fashionable wedding takes place at the First Baptist church to-night.

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Mari Jackson wants her husband arrested for abusing his children.

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Mrs. Henderson's residence, on Forsyth street, was entered yesterday by a thief who stole a ham and a calico dress.

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An extra street car will be run on the West End line to-night, and also one to-morrow night for the accommodation of the residents of West End who desire to witness Mrs. Baldwin's exhibitions.

A Broken Arm.

Yesterday morning a little three year old child of Mr. G. T. Echols, fell from a table and broke its arm just above the wrist. Dr. C. C. Quillian was called in and dressed the injured limb. The little child happened to a similar accident about six months ago.

Mary Stone at Liberty.

Mary Stone, the negro woman who was charged with being accessory to the killing of Willie Ray, by Greene Kirksey, was before Justice Tanner yesterday for a preliminary hearing. After an investigation of the case it did not appear that she was criminally at fault and she was set at large. Kirksey is still at large.

Accidentally Shot.

While hunting a squirrel yesterday afternoon at his home on Carroll street, Harry Mundy received a bad wound in his left leg. It seems that the pistol was a self-cocker, but that Mr. Mundy was ignorant of this fact, and to his ignorance and the pistol the wound is due. The ball entered the calf of the leg, and passing clear through buried itself in the floor.

A Badly Bitten Hand.

Mr. Tom Ritter, who resides in Brooklyn, is now carrying his left hand in a sling. Yesterday morning as he was passing up Ellis street he spied a dog in a yard and began worrying the boy. On striking the yard fence with a club he made a hole in the fence and was assisted into Mr. Herndon's residence where he was given a drink of brandy. Immediately after swallowing the stimulant his head fell forward and when those about him placed their hands upon him they were horrified finding him dead.

As soon as possible his body was removed to the office over his father's store, where physicians examined it and the coroner viewed it. The physicians gave it as their opinion that death was the result of heart disease, and the coroner therefore ordered an inquest, under which Mr. Ritter's body was laid out for a period of about thirty years of age, and was well known and highly esteemed in Atlanta. He was born and raised in Lafayette, Ala., and removed to Atlanta about fifteen years ago. He was universally liked and highly esteemed. He was a member of Tallulah fire engine company, and on account of his death the engine house is now draped in mourning. Due notice of his funeral will be given in this paper.

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The CONSTITUTION is pleased to note the success of the boarding school opened by Misses Washington. This was opened three years ago with six scholars. This year it has averaged fifty, with six boarding pupils. Many of our leading citizens appreciate the value of these ladies as educators and are sending their children to them. The standard of the school is high, and it is now known as one of the best institutions in the city.

The Misses Washington are assisted by Mrs. Ashe, Mrs. Mallon, widow of the late honored superintendent of the public schools of Atlanta, who has charge of the department of elocution and callisthenics. Miss Hahn is teacher of music. Major Pratt is teacher of arithmetic, French, The School is in 21 Church street. The closing exercises will occur at DeGivre's opera house on next Friday night, and promise to be very interesting. The following is the programme:

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2 Overture—"The Barber of Seville," by Rossini.

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The City Council To-Night.

The session of the city council to-night will

be an important one as well as a long one. The principal point with the meeting will be the consideration of a paid fire department. The time designated for disbanding by the volunteer department is drawing near, and the question must soon be settled. Councilman Kuhn, of Kuhn's, has given the fire department a thorough and able study and in his report to-night will deal with the subject in no unconvincing language. The volunteer department has expressed a determination to disband the last of this week, and in order to do so have made the city fair proposition concerning their engines, horses, etc.

In addition to the fire department the council will be called upon to act on the resolution introduced Monday night by Councilman Reynolds. That gentleman will to-night present his resolution naming the commissioners and specifying the charges. He will also furnish the names of the witnesses who are expected to sustain the charges.

The Small-Pox.

Below is published the report of the board of health, which covers the small-pox news for yesterday.

OFFICIAL REPORT.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH OF THE CITY OF ATLANTA: ATLANTA, Ga., June 6, 1882.—Hon James W. English, Mayor—Sir: The total number of cases of small-pox developed in the city within the last twenty-four hours were due to the following:

White..... 0  
Colored..... 0  
Total..... 0

These cases, Catherine Fletcher and her child, were added to the total. Monday evening she lived in a house near the fire department workshop, from which a case of small-pox was removed two weeks ago. They clined the officers to take the child to the hospital, and it has since occupied a dilapidated hut in the fourth ward between the Boulevard and Angier Avenue.

John Anderson, M. D.,  
JAMES B. AIRD, M. D., SECRETARY.  
Attest: J. W. ENGLISH, Mayor.

CHASED BY THE DOGS.

Will Love's Fugitive from the Slave Gang is Pursued by Dogs and Captured by Negroes.

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MERCHANTS, LOOK!  
Go to McBRIDE'S and secure  
right to manufacture CHER-  
RY'S FRUIT DRIER. McB-  
Bride offers large lot Chinese  
Matting direct importation, very  
low. FLY FANS, FILTERS,  
CLOCKS, CHINA, at factory  
prices. June 7-dy top 1st col 8p

### LIFE OF JOHN C. CALHOUN.

DR. H. VON HOLST.  
Price, \$1.25.

Making Volume 4, American State men Series.  
Sent post-paid on receipt of price.  
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The MANUFACTURER.  
Send for Illustrated Price List.

J. P. STEVENS & CO.

34 WHITEHALL ST. ATLANTA, GA.

COTTON AND WEATHER.

Onion, middling uplands in Liverpool  
Tuesday, at 6 11-16; in New York, at 12 30; in  
Atlanta, at 11 30.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

OBSEVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL CORP., U. S. A.

KIMBELL, JOHN G., 1931, N. W.

Local Observations.

NAME OF  
STATION.

BEST  
WEATHER

WIND,  
DIRECTION

TEMP.,  
FREZ.

WEATHER

TIME OF  
OBSERVATION.

ATLANTA... 10 15 00 46 N. W. Fresh

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GAINESVILLE... 10 05 73 72 N. E. Calm

INDIANAPOLIS... 30 04 73 72 N. E. Brisk

NEW YORK... 30 10 73 72 N. E. Fair

MOBILE... 30 17 73 66 N. W. Light

MONTGOMERY... 30 19 69 66 N. W. Calm

FORT PIERCE... 30 11 71 66 N. E. Clear

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